

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 4161.

日六十月正年九十二緒光

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1903.

\$30 PER ANNUM,
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

五拜禮 號三十月二英港香

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,910,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENTIN. NEWCHWANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARR'S BANK, LTD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITH'S BANK, LTD.
HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent
6 " 4 "
TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 30th October 1902. [19]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
Silver Reserve \$4,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. R. SHewan, Chairman.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. Balloch, Esq. C. Michelau, Esq.
Hon. C. W. Dickson. D. M. Moses, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq. H. Schubart, Esq.
G. H. Mcduhur, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 5½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [13]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER
CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [14]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £324,374
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. C. Ewens, Esq.
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. Lauts, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5½ %
Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [15]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Taels 5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hankow
Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fix Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " 3½ "
" " " 6 " 3½ "
T. P. COCHRANE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [16]

HONGKONG
HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York (American Bank).

ESTABLISHED 1864.
PAID UP CAPITAL U.S. Gold \$2,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,180,000
Gold \$7,180,000
Head Office—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.
F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.
LONDON BANKERS:
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
HONGKONG OFFICE:
4, DES VŒUX ROAD.

General Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Accounts at 2% per annum.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 2½% per annum.

For 6 months 3½% "
" 12 " 4% "

E. F. GROS,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [698d]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital Paid-up... Gold \$3,000,000... £616,500
Reserve Fund ... Gold \$3,000,000... £616,500

LONDON BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of
Exchange, issue Letters of Credit and carries
on every description of Banking and Exchange
business. Money received on Current Deposit
Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum
on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit
as follows:

For 12 months, 4½% per annum.
" 6 " 4% "
" 3 " 3% "

HONGKONG—TEMPORARY OFFICE:
PRINCE'S BUILDINGS.
CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1903. [10ce]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 13TH NOVEMBER, 1895.

SHANGHAI Taels.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:
CANTON. PEKING.
CHEFOO. PENANG.
CHINKIANG. SINGAPORE.
CHUNKING. TIENSIN.
HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
Places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Trans
fers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities.
Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
2% per annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
1½ " " 6 "
½ " " 12 "

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [17]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £65,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fix Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " 3½ "
" " " 6 " 3½ "
T. P. COCHRANE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [11]

HONGKONG
HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Established 1837.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. KOBE.

NAGASAKI. LONDON.

LYONS. NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.

BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.

TIENTIN. NEWCHWANG.

PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

PARR'S BANK, LTD.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND

SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "

TARO HODSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 30th October 1902. [19]

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BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND—

Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000

Silver Reserve \$4,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. R. SHewan, Chairman.

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

G. Balloch, Esq.

H. Schubart, Esq.

G. H. Mcduhur, Esq.

N. A. Siebs, Esq.

H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 4½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 5½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5½ %

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [15]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000

Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors:

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. C. Ewens, Esq.

Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5½ %

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [15]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Taels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin Calcutta Hankow

Tientsin Tsingtau (Kiautschou)

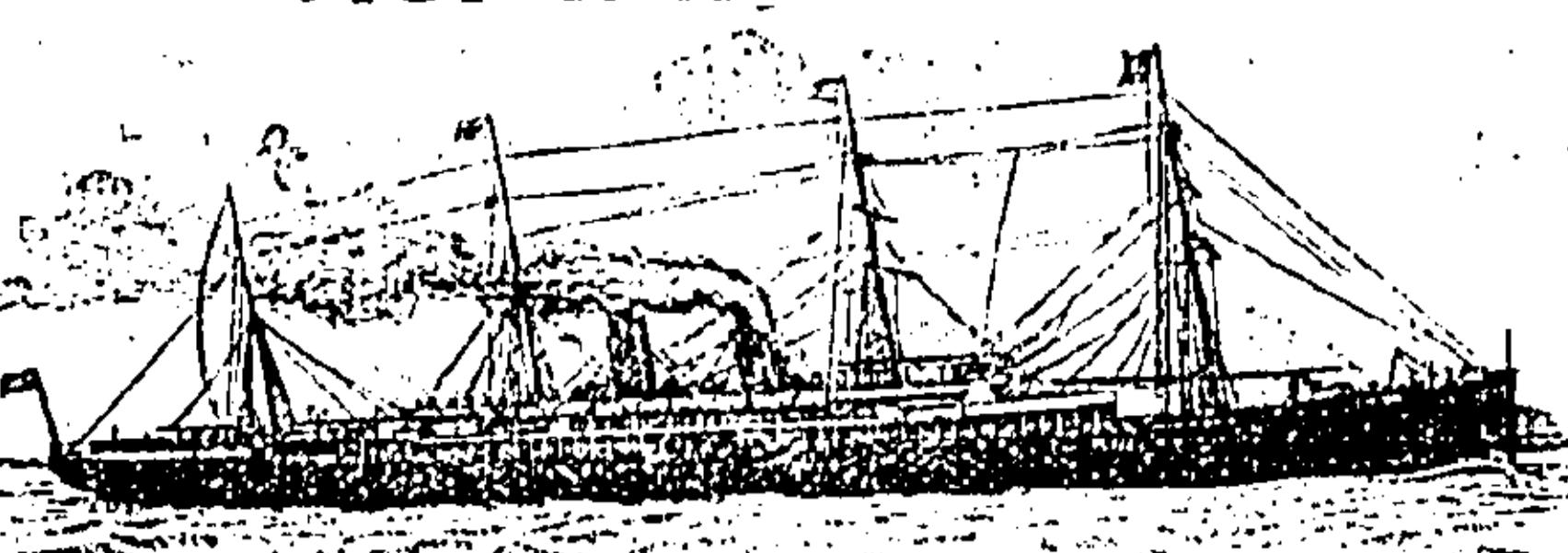
LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LTD.

Details.

U.S. MAIL LINES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
T.Y.O KISEN KAISHA.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
"AMERICA MARU" TUESDAY, 17th February, at Noon.
"KOREA" FRIDAY, 27th February, at Noon.
"GAELIC" SATURDAY, 7th March, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU" TUESDAY, 17th March, at Noon.
"CHINA" TUESDAY, 24th March, at Noon.
"DOUG" WEDNESDAY, 18th April, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU" SATURDAY, 11th April, at Noon.
"SIBERIA" SATURDAY, 18th April, at Noon.
"COPTIC" SATURDAY, 25th April, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; to days, 15 hours.

THE T. K. K. Company's Steamship "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing, Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined Points, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

"EMPERESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "TARTAR" 4,425 Tons WEDNESDAY, 25th Feb., 1903.
" " "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 WEDNESDAY, 11th Mar., 1903.
" " "ATHENIAN" 3,882 WEDNESDAY, 18th Mar., 1903.
" " "EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000 WEDNESDAY, 1st April, 1903.
" " "EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000 WEDNESDAY, 22nd April, 1903.
" " "TARTAR" 4,425 WEDNESDAY, 6th May, 1903.
" " "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 WEDNESDAY, 13th May, 1903.
" " "ATHENIAN" 3,882 WEDNESDAY, 27th May, 1903.

THE magnificent "EMPERESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIOUS OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago's World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1903.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDUTTSCHER LLOYD.
OSTASIASTISCHER FRACH-DAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASCOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STREAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES. FREIGHT AND
WURZBURG HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. 15th Feb. Passengers.
v. Binsen (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).
C. FERD. LAEISZ HAVRE and HAMBURG. 26th Feb. Freight.
Fuchs (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).
BAMBERG HAVRE and HAMBURG. 16th Mar. Freight.
Kirchner (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).
ANDALUSIA HAVRE and HAMBURG. 24th Mar. Freight.
von Dohren (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).
KONIGSBERG HAVRE and HAMBURG. 7th April. Freight and
Mayer (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).
SAMIA HAVRE and HAMBURG. 21st April. Freight.
Schmidt (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).
For further Particulars, apply toHAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1903, at 3 P.M.,
A "GENARAL"
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
On View from SATURDAY, the 14th February.
TERMS—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1903. [167e]

PONIES! PONIES!! PONIES!!!

PUBLIC ROUP.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC ROUP, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 P.M., near the Fountain, opposite the City Hall.
Several RACE HORSES and PONIES (including many favourites at the Race Meeting.)
Particulars as per Catalogues, which will be issued the morning of the Sale.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1903. [167e]

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.Under the direction of Mr. ROBERT BROUH.
Representative.....Mr. ALLEN HAMILTON.TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY,
THE BROUH COMEDY CO.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

There is an old maxim: "The most wasted of all days is that on which one has not laughed."

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and
FRIDAY, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st FEBRUARY,
First Production in China of

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

(By arrangement with Charles Frohman, Esq.;
A Farce in Three Acts, adapted from the German by Leo Dietrichstein.)INTERFERED BY:
MRS. BROUH, Miss Temple, Miss Susie Vaughan, Miss Brenda Gibson, Miss Helen Boyle, Miss Gillies Brown; Mr. BROUH, Mr. W. T. Lovell, Mr. Leslie Victor, Mr. Ernest Ver, Mr. McElroy, Mr. Percy Walsh.SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, 21st, 23rd and 24th FEBRUARY;
First Production in China of

"THE SECOND IN COMMAND."

(By arrangement with the author.)

A Military Comedy in Four Acts, by Captain Robert Marshall.

MUSICAL DIRECTOR—MR. GEORGE BRONLEY
SCENIC ARTIST—MR. CLAUDE WHITTETHE BOX PLANS
for "ARE YOU A MASON?" and "THE
SECOND IN COMMAND" are now open at the ROBINSON PIANO CO.

Dress Circle and Orchestra Stalls, \$4.00.

Stalls, \$1.00. Back Seats, \$1.00.

Doors Open 8.30. Curtain 9. Chairs, etc., at 11.30. Late Train to the Peak as usual.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1903. [151e]

Hotels.

KING EDWARD
HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR

AND

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Rooms specially reserved for Captains of the Mercantile Marine.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D' Hote at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [116d]

THOMAS' HOTEL.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

THIS HOTEL, having changed hands, has been re-fitted after the style of a First-Class Foreign Hotel, with rooms en suite and single furnished with every regard to perfect comfort and convenience. The Hotel is in very close proximity to the principal Banks and Merchants' Offices.

MODERATE TARIFF.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1902. [138e]

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG, No. 1,65.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 to 6.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1903. [169e]

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
Ice-House Rd.I am now in a position, in his New and commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICES
in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.
GROUPS AND VIEWS
a specialty.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1898. [154]

Notifications.

DIOCESAN BOYS SCHOOL AND
ORPHANAGE.SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on TUESDAY, the 17th instant. For Terms for Boarders or Day Scholars, apply to THE HEAD MASTER.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1903. [172e]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held in the CITY HALL, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 17th day of February, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1902.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1903. [194e]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTRARS OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 31st day of January current to the 14th day of February next, (both Days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1903. [195e]

THE UNION MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the OFFICE of the Company, 13, Beaconsfield Arcade, on TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1903, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1902, and for the Election of Directors and Auditor.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. KERFO ST HUGHES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1903. [150e]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February, 1903, at 3 o'clock P.M., in the CHAMBER ROOM, CITY HALL, for the purpose of discussing the Question of LOCAL CURRENCY.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1903. [169e]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on FRIDAY, the 20th February, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of passing the Accounts for 1902, for electing a Committee and Officers for 1903, and to consider a proposal to amalgamate with the Army Rifle Association.

Members are earnestly requested to attend.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1903. [135e]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, 1903, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 190

SOME FEATURES OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN CHINA.

The following able and accurate review of the position of Chinese educational reform is from the pen of the Rev. Gilbert Walsh, Recording Secretary of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese at Shanghai. What he says of matters educational and spiritual might be said with equal truth and force in regard to matters commercial and political. There is nowhere to be found among the governing class any real indication of sincere desire for reform. The vested interests of a class which preys on the people in their present state of subjection and ignorance, which lives on and by corruption, are not likely to be brushed aside by Imperial edicts. The Powers have been pleasantly fooled by the metropolitan officials, anxious to see the last of the foreign troops, and the missionary element has been temporarily conciliated, partly from motives of fear, partly in pursuance of a deliberate anti-foreign policy by those who look forward to a more successful Boxer rising in the future. The facts stated in this article will throw new and much-needed light on the position of affairs from the missionary point of view. There is another aspect of the religious and educational question, the layman's, which doubts the wisdom of inflicting the war of conflicting doctrines upon the Chinese people in their present condition, but with that I propose to deal at another time. The treaty clause drawn by Chang Chih-tung gives that side of the picture. Mr. Walsh's survey, which was written in the early autumn, runs:—

Now that a considerable period has elapsed since the promulgation of the Imperial edicts, it may be pertinent to inquire whether the glowing appreciation on which welcomed them and the roseate hopes which they excited have been to any extent justified by results.

It would appear that there is a general impression in England and elsewhere that China has at last cast off the shackles which have bound her for so many centuries and has entered upon the path of "reform," at least in educational matters, with "full purpose of heart" and the deliberate conviction that Western knowledge is the one essential for the continued existence and ultimate prosperity of the Chinese Empire.

It may taken for granted that the Emperor is fully convinced of the importance of educational reform and desires that the benefits of Western enlightenment should be applied to his dominions; the Empress Dowager, too, judging from the edicts she has published, is also of the opinion that foreign education is not without its uses; and it is safe to assume that many of the high officials believe that the only way to "guess the riddle" of the foreigner is to "plough with his helter," and thus recommend the acquisition of Western knowledge as a means to an end; but it would be an entire misconception of the whole situation to suppose that there is any intention on the part of the Chinese to revise their system of education by the substitution of Western for Chinese methods, as this article will endeavour to demonstrate.

With reference to the so-called "educational reform," it may be stated that there is even yet no definite scheme of education to act as a basis. The Emperor is his edict, decreed that Universities should be established in each province, colleges in each prefecture, and schools in each district; but as the Chinese language makes no distinction between singular and plural forms, the local officials took for granted that one University in each province, one college in each prefecture, and one school in each "hsien" would be sufficient to meet the case. How entirely inadequate such provision would be may be evidenced by the fact that some of the smallest "hsien" or districts contain no less than 50,000 scholars, so that the one school in such a district would require to be of Titanic dimensions. And though the nature of the schools required was thus roughly outlined, there was no suggestion as to the curriculum to be adopted, nor any rules as to the management and direction of such schools. Nor was any adequate provision made for the financial maintenance of such institutions, with the result that six months after the proclamation of the edict, the Emperor complained in the strongest terms that little or no notice had been taken of his Imperial behests. In those exceptional cases where action was taken, the officials endeavoured to evade the imputation of laxity by giving new names to the already existing Chinese colleges, calling them "Chinese and Western Halls of Learning" by employing a small number of Chinese professors for the teaching of Chinese literature, &c., and a much smaller number of utterly unqualified natives for the teaching of English, French, science, &c.—not one of the "faculty" having the least idea whether the "English" teacher could speak English or the science master had ever studied the subject. Being unable to settle the question satisfactorily they were content if the "Professor" did not demand too large a salary; and, in order to reduce the expenses still further, the number of students received was strictly limited.

Institutions of this character have multiplied in all the provinces; in some cases the books to be studied have been selected by persons evidently ignorant of their nature and contents, the selection being most hopelessly haphazard. In a few instances the professors are well-meaning men, though quite unacquainted with Western learning; but in a majority of cases the "New College" has been made to supply berths to a large following of the directors' poor relations. In some of these new institutions men of determined conservative character have been put in charge, with the evident intention of suppressing any effort at reform. So it has been, for instance, at the Sun-chau Provincial College, where the principal announced that he could not permit the use of such terms as "the five continents," "the globe," "international law," &c.—the inference being that the old ideas must be maintained that the "universe" consists of "China," and that no other country can be regarded as a "continent" or the "barbarians"; conceived an entering into relations with them upon equal terms. In others men of advanced years and absolute ignorance of anything outside of China have been charged with the conduct of these new "foreign" colleges. There is one case where a charity school has been converted into a Government "college," and the new staff consists of some 15 "Professors" all over 60 years of age, so that it is popularly known by the facetious title of "The Old Men's Home."

Some of the more conservative party pretend to discover in these new schools a deep scheme for the partition of China, which has only been delayed owing to the difficulty of communicating between foreigners and Chinese, due to their mutual ignorance of each other's language, and so these colleges have been suggested with a view to preparing the people, by a knowledge of foreign languages, for the inevitable fate which awaits them; and one director, at least, has publicly declared that the Emperor was forced to consent to the opening of these colleges in spite of his own convictions.

Another weak point to be noticed is that, so far, there is no provision made for the training of native teachers, and no preparation of textbooks—the idea of instituting a translation

bureau has only just occurred to the Commissioner of Education. The so-called "educational reform" is thus in a parlous condition at the present moment, and there appears to be little ground for hope that the situation will improve. The local officials have not only little interest in the subject, but further regard it as an incubus demanding an expenditure of funds which they have not at hand, and promising little opportunity of the much desired "squeeze."

Public attention has more recently been attracted by the new developments in Shantung and Shan-si under the auspices of the respective governors Yuan Shih-kai and Tsoen Ch'un-hsuan, and great hopes have been entertained that, under the enlightened regime, more particularly of the former, a new departure would be instituted, especially as a Protestant missionary had been invited to act as principal of the new University Ts'i-nan, the provincial capital. The new principal entered upon his duties with high hopes, but, alas, difficulties began almost immediately to confront him. Amongst the regulations drawn up by the Governor the first was that all scholars admitted to the college should be directed by the Principal to worship the Tablet of Confucius on the 1st and 15th of each month, an enactment which was at once recognized as aimed at the students who had embraced the Christian religion. The "worship" is merely a respectful recognition of Confucius as the Great Teacher of China, and is entirely different from the worship of Buddhist and other "gods" where the worshipper has some ulterior object in view, some benefit to bespeak; and herein lies the sinister part of the transaction, for the framer of the statute knew that he could not be accused of making an inherently impossible demand, and yet at the same time was perfectly aware that, when applied to Christians, the demand would be by them considered as impossible. But even if this difficulty should be overcome, the regulations contain a covert hint that "no Christian need apply" for official honours even in the event of his passing through the college; for the reverential homage to Confucius on the part of the undergraduate points forward to the sacrifice to Confucius on the part of the graduate or expectant official, and whatever might be said as regards the harmlessness of the homage to Confucius involved in the kowtow, the offering up of "sacrifice to the mores of the sage" is an entirely different matter, for this is the highest form and expression of worship as paid to High Heaven and savours of blasphemy when applied to mortal man. And the difficulty which proved to be not merely a nominal one, for the Governor's successor has already dismissed a student who refused to disown his belief in the Tablet of Confucius, and as a result the foreign professors have felt compelled to tender their resignations.

A compromise has been suggested which is almost as subtle as the origin I statistic viz., that Christian students should not be required to "worship" Confucius, but that, by neglecting to do so, they should surrender the financial assistance given to the students generally, and not be permitted to study the Confucian classics—the object of this device being to draw a strong line of demarcation between the Christian and non-Christian students and cause the former to become modelled men, to whom all hope of an official career would be foreclosed. It is only so, but the Provincial Literary Chancellor cancelled the degree of a scholar, who was unable to return home to present himself at the local examination, when he heard he was attending the new college at Ts'i-nan, and declined to accept any arrangement which would make it possible for students absent from their homes to take an equivalent for the preliminary examination, although it was pointed out to him that these local examinations, which are held at different places at different times, as the Literary Chancellor pursues his circuit, would destroy the continuity of the classes at the college, as some students would be returning to their homes in one district this week, and another batch going to another district the next week and so on, and the work of the college would be seriously interfered with. The Chancellor would accept no compromise, and openly expressed his repudiation of the "foreign" college without eliciting any expression of condemnation from the higher authorities. Another instance may be cited, which has been recently made the subject of much congratulation. The Governor of Shan-si recently instituted a new University at the provincial capital (Fai-yuen-fu), in accordance with the suggestion of the Rev. T. Richard that the indemnity for the murders of missionaries and destruction of foreign property should take this form, and appointed Mr. Richard as co-director. But what was the surprise of the latter to find that Governor had at the same time arranged for the opening of another opposition University in the same city, which was quite independent of the other, and that one was supposed to represent the Confucian element and the other the Christian! It is understood that an agreement has been entered upon between the Governor and Mr. Richard by which the two Universities are to be combined, but the arrangement is to involve serious difficulty, to say nothing of the further problems which will arise, as in the case of the college at Chinan.

Now, with reference to the religious aspect of this so-called "reform," it is evident that the intention is to give the missionaries their congé. In the two cases mentioned above, there were special reasons why the services of missionaries should be invited, but the avowed opinion of the new High Commissioner of Education, Chang Pe-hsi, is that such services are not desirable. In his memorial to the Throne he asserts that educational institutions in China have hitherto been in the hands of priests and discarded Customs officials, and that they have proved unproductive of good results. That the services of missionaries were demanded because of the comparatively low salaries at which they could be commanded, but that in future they should be dispensed with in view of the missionaries' inveterate propagation of the "Jesus Religion." That qualified teachers (non-religious) would be found too expensive, and that in future China would have to depend upon Japan for the supply of her instructors, as Japanese professors might be had for small remuneration, and there would be no religious difficulty. (The dismissal of the foreign staff of the Tung Wen College at Peking was the natural sequel.) And he further recommends that text-books, &c., should be specially prepared by competent translators, who should eliminate everything repugnant to Chinese ideals, and especially anything favouring of the foreign religion.

And not only is it the prevailing fashion to discount the benefit which education in China might derive from the labours of Christian missionaries, but even to condemn their existing work as inefficient and useless. Thus the Literary Chancellor of Kwei-chau has recently presented a memorial to the Emperor, in which he distinctly states that many of the works of some of the veteran translators, such as Martin and Fryer, whom he mentions by name, are involved, unreadable, and not worth looking at.

From this it will be evident that whatever may be the trend of the new educational movement in China, it is certainly not in the direction of the foreign religion.

Another weak point to be noticed is that, so far, there is no provision made for the training of native teachers, and no preparation of textbooks—the idea of instituting a translation

bureau has only just occurred to the Commissioner of Education. The so-called "educational reform" is thus in a parlous condition at the present moment, and there appears to be little ground for hope that the situation will improve. The local officials have not only little interest in the subject, but further regard it as an incubus demanding an expenditure of funds which they have not at hand, and promising little opportunity of the much desired "squeeze."

In conclusion, let me quote one or two testimonies from speakers at the late meetings of the Educational Association held in Shanghai, which will go to show that even amongst the usually sanguine missionaries there are some who frankly confess that the prospect is not altogether rosy.

One speaker said:—

"The time for a well-regulated system of education in China has not yet arrived, and we cannot look forward to anything but a continuation of the present vagueness and uncertainty. . . . It can only be a matter of sincerest regret that the way has been so hedged up by unsympathetic control of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 6 P.M., TO-DAY, the 9th instant, requesting it to be landed here."

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 16th instant, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 16th instant, or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [1004c]

Consignees.

STEAMSHIP "OCEANIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo from London ex s.s. *Saint*, from Havre, ex s.s. *Guadalupe* and from Bordeaux, ex s.s. *Ville de Lorient*, in connection with above steamer, are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 6 P.M., TO-DAY, the 9th instant, requesting it to be landed here.

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No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [1004c]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"AMERICA MARU."

The above steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No fire insurance will be effected by us in this case whatever.

E. W. TILDEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [1004c]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.
THE Steamship

"GLEN TURRET,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 16th instant will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Honkong, 10th February, 1903. [1004c]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 16th instant will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the steamer's arrival, after which no claims will be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1903. [1004c]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMAKURA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of general cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 16th instant will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this office before the 22nd instant, or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1903. [1004c]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1903. [1004c]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO
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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
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JULES MUMM & CO.

As supplied to Royal and Imperial
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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

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Pure COGNAC of the finest quality.

SHERRY, PORT, CLARET.

Choice Wines of superior quality,
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Sparkling and Still.

AUSTRALIAN CLARETS AND
HOCKS.

ÆERATED WATERS.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES,
CONFECTIONERY,

&c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

TELEPHONE NO. 256.
CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG.
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

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A CHEE & CO.,
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17A, QUEEN'S ROAD.FURNITURE
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DRAWING-ROOM,

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ELECTRO-PLATED,

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FILTERS,

ROCHESTER LAMPS,

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HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS.

GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1902.

[728]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

BEST BRANDS OF WINES AND
LIQUORS A SPECIALTY.DINNERS AND TIFFINS SERVED
ON SHORT NOTICE.OYSTERS, STEAKS, CHOPS, &c.
AT ALL HOURS.Messrs. J. H. DOWNS and
J. CHRISTIE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1902.

[1239]

NOTICE.
All communications intended for publication in The "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copy Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

BIRTH.

On 1st February, at 71 Queen's Road, Singapore, the wife of ERNEST ABLES, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 31st Jan., at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Ven. Archdeacon Dunckerley, JAMES CHALMERS, C. E., assistant civil engineer, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Ltd., eldest son of James Chalmers, Esq., 12 Caulfield Terrace, Berden, to MARY DEARLING, third daughter of James Dearling, Esq., Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 6th February, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, WILLIAM MAITLAND, of the Shanghai Paper Mill.

On the 7th February, at No. 2, Thorburn Road, Shanghai, of pneumonia, JOSEPH ANTONIO GRANDON, aged 56 years.

THE London Gazette notifies the appointment of Captain Sir J. Keane, Bart., R.A., to be aide-de-camp to Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

We understand that the Connaught House Hotel will supply refreshments in the United Stand at the races to-morrow.

I have just received from the factory the very latest hand cameras. It is the Century To see one is to possess one. At Le Munyon's.—Advt.

M.R. J. Rutherford, M.P., left London on 15th ult. for a voyage round the world by way of Ceylon, China, Japan, British Columbia, Canada, and the United States.

J.H. United States Rear-Admiral Cooper, 18, expected here to-morrow by the Korea, H. relieves Captain C. S. Sperry, of the U.S. flagship Rainbow, in command of the Southern Squadron.

THE London Gazette notifies the appointment of Captain Sir J. Keane, Bart., R.A., to be aide-de-camp to Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

It is announced in the London Gazette that the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. Charles Stewart Sharp to be an unofficial member of the Executive Council of the colony of Hongkong.

"THE Orient, the Anglo-Saxon, and Christianity" is the title of a lecture, to be given under the auspices of the Old Volumes Society, by the Rev. Dr. Pentecost at the City Hall on Monday, at 9.15 p.m. The meeting will be open to the public.

As already intimated, the French squadron in the Far East is to be augmented by the armoured cruiser *Montcalm*, which left Toulon on Jan. 20, and by the protected cruiser *Jurien de la Graviere*, which will follow as soon as she has completed her trials.

Ten thousand dollars' worth of photo-supplies just received on last Empress and Nippon Maru of every description. At Le Munyon's.—Advt.

H.M.S. *Amber* leaves Hongkong for Weihai-wei on the 19th inst.

SHIPBOARD coolies at Penang are demanding \$1.50 per diem, on account of the low exchange, as against 60 cents paid heretofore.

Mrs. RS. Butterfield and wife took over the Chefoo agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank from the beginning of February.

THE total amount of tin ore exported by the tributaries on the lands of the Royal Johore Tin Mining Co., Ltd., during the month of January was 741 bags equal to 511 piculs:

THE directors of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., will recommend at the annual meeting on 15th inst., in addition to the usual dividend of six per cent., the payment of a bonus of Ths. 7 per share, making in all sixteen per cent. on capital for the year 1902.

SHIPMasters at Penang are agitating for their wages to be brought up to the Singapore standard on the sterling basis. Ship engineers at Penang now draw higher pay, but the masters do not, owing to the shipping companies hesitating give an increase.

There is nothing photographic that you cannot get at Le Munyon's. See his new mailing envelope.—Advt.

POLLARD'S Lipitians produce a *Gutely Girl* this evening, and at a matinee and evening performance to-morrow stage H.M.S. *Pinjore*. The merry band of artists leave for Manila on Monday and return to Hongkong in about six weeks when they intend remaining a fortnight to stage three new operas.

BY kind permission of Mr. J. Radcliffe and officers the Band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow (Saturday) evening from 8 to 9.30 p.m.—

THE following are the events:

THE OSMOND LITAN STAKES.—A sweepstakes of \$10 each with \$100 added. Second to receive \$150, and third \$50. For all wagers entered at and which have run at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of any race except the Encouragement, Racing or Phacton stakes to lbs. extra. Penalties accumulated. Hongkong waler griffins allowed 8 lbs. Hongkong waler griffins allowed 8 lbs. Unplaced winners at the meeting allow 3 lbs. Winces of the Hongkong Derby and/or Water Champion stakes barred. From the two-mile post once round and in.

Mr. A. S. Anson's *Baby*, 14.2½
Mr. Buxley's *Wingate Rose*, 14.2½
Do. *Hardy Rose*, 14.2½
Mr. Carruthers' *Runaway Girl*, 14.2½
Mr. Christie's *Tyro*, 14.2½
Mr. Darius' *Glory*, 14.3½
Major Denny's *Diamond*, 14.2½
Major Gen. Sir W. J. Gascoigne's *Joy*, 14.1½
Mr. Hart Buck's *Pirate*, 14.0½
Mr. E. H. Hind's *Segah*, 14.1
Lieut. Col. G. A. Hughes' *Brilliant*, 14.2½
Do. *Prince Charming*, 14.0½
Do. *Princess Charming*, 14.2½
Mr. Hunter's *Chee Sat*, 14.0½
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's *Myrtle*, 14.3
Mr. Kingston's *Altgold*, 14.3
Do. *Extravagance*, 14.3½
Do. *Thief*, 14.3½
Capt. P. Langland's *Traveller*, 14.0½
Do. *Weary Willie*, 14.2½
Mr. Magpie's *Bay Ronald*, 14.0½
Mr. Godfrey Master's *Ichiban*, 14.2½
Do. *Majesty*, 14.0½
Do. *Punch*, 13.3½
Do. *Remnant*, 14.2

Mr. F. H. May's *Mirabel*, 14.1
Mr. Morgan Phillips' *Legacy*, 14.3
Do. *Eustace*, 14.1½
Mr. Pontefex's *Mabelle*, 14.1½
Do. *Countess*, 14.2

Mr. A. H. Renfie's *Black Tulip* (late *Nar-*
cissus), 14.1½
Mr. Robert Shewell's *Cynosure*, 14.1½
Mr. Smith's *Finella*, 14.1

COTTAM & CO., FOR PANAMA HATS.

COTTAM & CO., FOR WASHING-
BOW TIES.

COTTAM & CO., FOR TRESS'S STRAW
AND FELT HATS.

WINNING HORSES AND
STABLES.

1903 RACES.

HORSES.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
1. Ichiban	4	0	0
2. Muscatel	3	0	1
3. Cheesai	2	1	1
4. Rare Rose	2	1	1
5. Jigoku	2	1	0
6. Pandur	2	0	1
7. Brilliant	2	0	0
8. Legacy	1	2	1
9. Rebel King	1	2	1
10. Flamingo	1	2	0
11. Algerine	1	2	0
12. Desert King	1	2	0
13. Remman	1	2	0
14. Winter Rose	1	1	1
15. School Girl	1	1	0
16. Finella	1	0	1
17. Runaway Girl	1	0	1
18. Sequah	1	0	1
19. Dewdrop II	1	0	0
20. Ben-y-Gloe	1	0	0
21. Commoner	0	2	1
22. Punch	0	2	1
23. Silver Fox	0	2	1
24. Clare	0	2	0
25. The Pirate	0	1	3
26. Bay Ronald	0	1	0
27. Lady Lena	0	1	0
28. Ivy	0	1	0
29. Starling	0	1	0
30. Manhattan	0	0	2
31. Disgust	0	0	2
32. Countess	0	0	1
33. Diamond	0	0	1
34. Style	0	0	1
35. Joker	0	0	1
36. Winning Rose	0	0	1
37. Fancy	0	0	1

STABLES.

1st. 2nd. 3rd.

1. Mr. G. H. Potts	6	5	2

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TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

(By special arrangement with Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.)

Venezuelan Settlement Approaching.

BERLIN, 12th February, 1.20 p.m.

The rejection of first class German claims taking priority over all others, having been withdrawn by the United States Minister, Mr. Bowen, a settlement of the whole question is near at hand.

The Macedonian Unrest.

Urged on by the inciting articles of the English-French press, committees in Macedonia are carrying on war preparations quite openly. The Austro-Russian reform-no's which is strongly supported by Germany will go forward to the Porte at an early date.

X. Y. Z.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1903. BRITISH INTERCOURSE WITH HUNAN.

In June last year the Indo-China Company of London tried what has turned out to be a very successful experiment in running one of their river steamers from Hankow up the Siang river to the cities of Chang-sha, Siang-tan. The *Changwo*, the vessel selected for this special service, is a Shanghai-built-to-knot stern wheel steamer of 700 tons register, 200 ft. long, 40 ft. beam, and with a loaded draught of 5 ft. She was found to be a little too big to be easily worked round many of the bends in the Siang river. Like all the other streams in this part of the Yangtze Valley it has a considerable difference in its summer and winter levels. All through the summer there has been sufficient water to float the *Changwo* to Chang-sha and even beyond Siang-tan, but in October with the water at the 20 ft. mark, this steamer was obliged to stop running after her seventh voyage, and later than this it is impracticable for a steam launch to approach Chang-sha. For some years as number of Chinese-owned passenger steam launches have been running between Hankow and Chang-sha; they travel the whole year round, but in the winter time they simply get as near to Chang-sha as possible. There has always been an enormous trade carried on throughout this well-watered province in junks of a special type, as many as 1,000 sailing either in or out of the lake at Yo-chow in one day. Some hundred miles of excellent canals have been constructed which, in connection with the river systems, give water carriage to any part of the province.

Chang-sha is not yet a treaty port, although it is one of those proposed to be opened by the new treaty. By the treaties foreign steamers are actually liable to confiscation if they go to non-treaty ports. But, by an amicable arrangement between the Chinese authorities and the Indo-China Company, the *Changwo* was permitted to trade in Hunan by a liberal interpretation of the Inland Waters Navigation Agreement. The routine followed was for the steamer to clear from the Imperial Maritime Customs at Hankow. She then proceeded to the treaty port of Chén-nchi, and after examination by the same Customs she was furnished with documents for the Chinese authorities at Yo-chow, the entrance to the lake, only stopping at this *lekin* station, which franked for the whole province, to settle her *lekin* obligation. The steamer then proceeded to her destinations at Chang-sha and Siang-tan. On the return voyage she stopped at Yo-chow, this time to be searched and examined, for the steamer had no documents to show. After the settlement of all *lekin* dues for the return voyage the *Changwo* went on to Chén-nchi, entered and cleared at the foreign Customs in the usual way, and then returned to Hankow.

All these arrangements have worked fairly well, the steamer getting as much cargo and passengers as she could take. The amiability shown by the Chinese authorities may be partly accounted for by the fact of most of the return cargo being antimony from some mines near Siang-tan belonging to high officials. The *Changwo* has steamed up and down the 275 miles between Hankow and Siang-tan, generally taking two or three days each way, without the least opposition. The Chinese came from far and wide in their thousands to see what was to them a very strange vessel. At times their curiosity was a little inconvenient, but otherwise they were good-natured and pleasant. It has really been surprising, when former experiences are taken into account, that this English steamer has been quietly navigated by foreigners into the very centre of Hunan, where only a few years ago it was death for a foreigner to be found, and which is the very province that has always been most conservative and bitterly hostile to foreign influence of any kind. The Hunanese are generally of a good physique and certainly more bold and truthful than other Chinese; they are very proud of their country, and used to boast of it as the virgin province, as it was the last one that foreigners succeeded in entering. Situated in the very heart of the empire, it is very rich and beautiful. The language is pure, and it is the home of some of the oldest and best families in the empire; at one time or another it has produced more statesmen than the whole of the rest of the empire. Over 40 years ago it was the Hunanese that first had the courage to make a stand against the Taiping rebels. It was from here that the two brothers Tseng Kuo-fan and Tseng Kuo-chuan, direct descendants of one of the disciples of Confucius, came together.

The Japanese Press is indignant at Corea's arbitrary neglect of the treaty and arrogant caprice; moreover, Russian influence is suspected, because Li Yong-ik took shelter in the Russian Legation during the recent political crisis, and escaped to Port Arthur in a Russian man-of-war. That it is a Russian intrigue, however, is scarcely credible, inasmuch as the Russo-Chinese Bank also probably desire a note issue to increase its power in Corea.

The Japanese Government is resolute but pacific.

A Fire at Peking.

PEKING, 8th February. At midnight last (Saturday) a fire broke out in the officers' quarters of the Japanese barracks, but thanks to the gallant assistance and co-operation of the foreign garrisons in extinguishing it, the flames were subdued at 5 a.m. to-day.

A SK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—G. Girault.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—It appears that general dissatisfaction prevails among the staff at the Post Office, owing to the withdrawal of the usual allowance granted to the men on the arrival of every contract mail. Most of the old hands intent on leaving the service as soon as they see better chance elsewhere, and, I believe, one of the old hands in the Registration Department has already resigned.

It is very detrimental to the public to have always unexperienced hands in the Post Office. In the old days this department was admirably worked by an efficient staff, most of them Portuguese clerks who are now enjoying their well-earned pension, and, I may add, the Post Office never has been better administered than at the time when the late Mr. Lister was Postmaster-General, and those officers, who are now pensioned off, were those under him. The Government ought to give better consideration to the Post Office staff, who have harder work than any other Government department.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1903.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

In June last year the Indo-China Company of London tried what has turned out to be a very successful experiment in running one of their river steamers from Hankow up the Siang river to the cities of Chang-sha, Siang-tan. The *Changwo*, the vessel selected for this special service, is a Shanghai-built-to-knot stern wheel steamer of 700 tons register, 200 ft. long, 40 ft. beam, and with a loaded draught of 5 ft. She was found to be a little too big to be easily worked round many of the bends in the Siang river. Like all the other streams in this part of the Yangtze Valley it has a considerable difference in its summer and winter levels. All through the summer there has been sufficient water to float the *Changwo* to Chang-sha and even beyond Siang-tan, but in October with the water at the 20 ft. mark, this steamer was obliged to stop running after her seventh voyage, and later than this it is impracticable for a steam launch to approach Chang-sha. For some years as number of Chinese-owned passenger steam launches have been running between Hankow and Chang-sha; they travel the whole year round, but in the winter time they simply get as near to Chang-sha as possible. There has always been an enormous trade carried on throughout this well-watered province in junks of a special type, as many as 1,000 sailing either in or out of the lake at Yo-chow in one day. Some hundred miles of excellent canals have been constructed which, in connection with the river systems, give water carriage to any part of the province.

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A SK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—G. Girault.

with Hu Lin-yi, Tso Tsung-tang, and other famous Hunan generals who, raising vast armies in that province, descended the Yungtsze, and after years of desperate fighting succeeded at last in restoring order to the empire. These leaders brought the Hunanese soldiers home and got them quiet to band under the promise that they would soon be enrolled again to purge the land of every foreigner who had brought so much misery to it. It is gratifying to all foreigners to think that the Hunanese are now changed, and inclined to submit to the peaceful influence of trade; but it is an especial satisfaction to Englishmen that a British steamer has been the first to trade to the capital of Hunan, just as they have been the pioneer in every other part of China.

Our small river gunboats the *Woodlark*, *Wondock*, *Snipe*, and *Trot* have at one time or another pretty well surveyed the Tung-ting lake and the Siang river, and last year the Admiralty published a chart of the latter which is very acceptable just at this time. A Japanese company, the Hunan Steamship Company, has been formed in Osaka with a capital of 50,000 yen; they are now constructing two river steamers of a special design which will be ready to trade on the Siang river next summer. A Japanese consul and staff have gone up to Changsha to open a consulate; so far they are the only nationality to do. For some time the Germans have been fussing about Changsha and Yo-chow in a small gunboat, the *Vorwärts*, an old English river steamer, formerly on the West river, running between Canton and Wo-chow; but she is of no use for exploring as she draws too much water. A German steamer on the Hankow-Ichang line is so far a failure, as it is three months since she got any cargo.—Times.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Fleet Street, 9th January.

MARRIAGE OF THE MINISTER FOR WAR.

The wedding of Mr. Brodrick, the Minister of War, has been the great social event of the week. The bride was Miss Madeline Stanley, step-daughter of Sir Francis and daughter of Lady Jeune; the Premier was best man; the church was crowded with the flower of fashionable society; and among the givers of presents were several royal personages, headed by the King. It was not surprising then to find suburban ladies trooping in the early morning—as soon as their husbands had gone to business—from Hampstead and Wimbledon and standing in the street for hours to taste the delirious joys of watching the marriage party come and go. St. George's, Hanover Square, is rather a dingy church in spite of its location, but the plentiful use of flowers made it passably bright, and the bells in uniforms gave the requisite touch of colour. Among the notables were the Duke of Cambridge, Princess Christian, Lord Roberts, Lord Lansdowne, and Sir Evelyn Wood. The King's present was a silver gilt inkstand with the royal arms embossed on it.

If current rumour be correct the Government already asked whether Lord Curzon cares to act as Viceroy of India for a second term, and he has taken time to consider the proposal. It is expected that he will decide to come home; in which event, I understand, a North Country nobleman now a guest at Delhi will be offered the post. The Government got a handsome drubbing at the bye-election at Newmarket, the Conservative majority of 1,077 being changed into a Liberal majority of 507. A friend of mine who was down in the division, and who is tolerably impartial, assures me that the feeling in the country against the Com Tax and the Education Act will result in a landslide for the Liberals at the General Election, unless something spectacular is done in the meantime, presumably by the Colonial Secretary, who is the only skilled pyrotechnist of the present day.

The successful candidate, Mr. C. D. Rose, is a genuine representative of the Colonial sporting world. He comes from Canada, where he helped Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona to build the Canadian Pacific Railway. He also helped to repel the Fenian invasion thirty years ago. He was a first-class athlete in his youth, and carried off the record for the fastest half mile on snow shoes. In 1891 he challenged for the American Cup, but when Lord Dunraven made his famous attack on American yachting methods he withdrew his challenge. He has been a member of the Jockey Club since 1891. For twenty years he was a partner in the American banking firm of Morton, Rose, & Co., but retired in 1897. At the General Election his fight for the seat had to be conducted for him as he was visiting the graves of two sons lost in the war. The unusual tactics used against him on that occasion gave him a sort of boomerang advantage this time.

According to advices from Brussels a very important contract has been signed during the past week, by which a Russian syndicate, backed by the Russian government, has agreed to take over CERTAIN BELGIAN CONCESSIONS IN CHINA by June 30th of this year.

The amount payable under the contract is believed to be about £1,000,000, which will give the Belgians a good profit and secure for Russia a footing in the Chinese central provinces.

Designs are said to be under the consideration of the Admiralty for the construction of a new sort of vessel, intended to nullify the effect of submarine attacks. The greatest secrecy is being maintained as to the details, but naval experts tell me he believes it will prove one of the most startling inventions of modern times, and will be effective for offence as well as defensive purposes.

A SK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—G. Girault.

The Morocco trouble seems to have simmered down with the release of the Sultan's brother, who rejoices in the name of Mulay, from prison. I am told, however, that Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, the Scotch colonel of the Sultan's bodyguard, will be relieved of his post as a sop to the Molesms who regard him as the centre of the Europeanising influences which of late have been introducing the inventions of the unclean, such as bicycles, into the country.

A spasm of temperance reform seems to have gripped the country. There is the new act for the registration of habitual drunkards, which is worrying the publicans. Then there is a movement to abolish the barmmaids of Manchester even as Glasgow did last year. Further, in Blackburn fifty licences are to be surrendered. As 416 will remain this does not indicate a complete drought in the northern city.

The indemnity question, as affected by the depreciation in silver, is the subject of much comment in the press here. Except in the City the "man in the street" does not interest himself much in it; but the general opinion in print and conversation seems to be that

THE LOT OF CHINA IS HARD, and as much consideration as is compatible with the circumstances should be shown in her in settling up.

Mr. Balfour is now quite recovered from his attack of influenza. In addition to acting as best man at Mr. Brodrick's wedding, he has joined a party which the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire is entertaining at Chatsworth. Among his fellow-guests are Princess Victoria of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, Princess Henry of Pless, and the Earl and Countess of Gosford. Golf, shooting, and amateur theatricals are the principal lines of the bill of entertainments.

The sensation of the City is the disappearance of Mr. A. S. Row, secretary of the company controlling the Australian mine known as Great Fingal; leaving a confession of misappropriation and forgery of share certificates.

The directors state that the misappropriation amounts to £2,000 in cheques and securities belonging to the company, and in respect of forged certificates and transfers of the company's shares he appears to have borrowed of third parties the sum of £72,000. The absconding secretary was some time ago taken into partnership in the firm of Messrs. Bewick, Moreing and Co., and he seems to have broken the articles of partnership by trading on an open account unknown to his partners. Mr. C. A. Moreing, the senior partner, is in China at the time of writing and communication with him was difficult, but the firm succeeded in informing him of the ill-news, and since that they have announced that Mr. Moreing, though not admitting any legal obligation, has authorised them to recoup to the Great Fingal company any losses it may sustain in consequence of the frauds. I understand that Mr. Moreing has abandoned his trip to Australia and is coming home at once from China. His action is warmly praised everywhere.

It is said that the King of Siam intends to visit England this year, and will devote some attention to the provinces. He is expected to arrive in the Thames about his yacht about the end of July, but the arrangements are not definitely fixed. It is hoped that he may visit the King of Cowes during the Cowes Regatta week.

Commercial.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON Telegraph Transfer	..... 1/2
" Bank Bills, on demand	16/13/16
" Credits, 1 month, sight	1/3/16
" Payments, 3 months, sight	1/7/16
ON NEW YORK Telegraph Transfer	..... 1/16/16
" Bank Bills, on demand	1/16/16
" Credits, 4 months, sight	2/20/16
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand	... 3/2/16
" Credits, 10 days' sight	3/2/16
ON BOMBAY Telegraph Transfer	..... 1/16/16
" On demand	1/16/16
ON SHANGHAI Telegraph Transfer	..... 7/2/16
" Private 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.	..... 2/2/16
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	\$12.76
Gold Leaf 100, touch, per tael	66.30
Bar Silver	22 1/16

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows:

MALWA NEW	..... @ 5	Per chest
" LAST YEAR	..... @ 1,010/1,040	
" OLDEST	..... @ 1,050/1,100	
PATNA NEW	..... @ 1,045	
BENARES NEW	..... @ 1,015	
" OLD	..... @ 1,015	
PERSIAN (PAPER)	..... @ 700/750	

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BENGAL"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR CONTINENT
OUTWARDS.

FROM STEAMERS DUE ON
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL " MACHAON " 13th February.
" " NESTOR " 16th "
" " ACILLIES " 19th "
" " KINTUCK " 23rd "
" " GLAUCUS " 6th March.
" " PING SUEY " 11th "

S.S. "MACHAON" left Singapore 7th instant, and is expected here 13th instant.

HOMEBWARDS.

LONDON FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON
" PROMETHEUS " 17th February.
" INOMED " 3rd March.
" MACHAON " 17th March.
" GLAUCUS " 31st March.
" PING SUEY " 14th April.

LIVERPOOL BERTH.

(Taking Cargo at London Rates)
LIVERPOOL " DARDANUS " 21st February.
" KINTUCK " 20th March.

CONTINENTAL BERTH.

MARSEILLES and ANTWERP " PYRHUS " 28th February.
STEAMERS TO SAIL ON
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and
all PACIFIC COAST POINTS " ACHILLES " 21st February.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

18 Hongkong, 11th February, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

YOKOHAMA " CHANGCHOW " 13th February.

" WOSUNG " 14th "

" KAIKONG " 14th "

" TSINAN " 16th "

PORTE DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND,
COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS,
VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and

MELBOURNE " TSINAN " 16th "

SHANGHAI " LAOTING " 17th "

" NANCHANG " 20th "

TIENTSIN " 20th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Northern China Ports.

* Taking Cargo and Passengers at the prevailing Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

* See Special Advertisement.

N.B.—R.D.C.D.S.L.O.N.F.P.E.S.S.N.G.E.A.D RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

18 Hongkong, 13th February, 1903.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

**CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Steamship Tons Captain For Sailing Dates.

ZAFIRO 2,540 R. Rodger MANILA (DIRECT) ... 20th February, at Noon.

RUBI 2,540 R. W. Almond Do. 27th "

DIAMANTE 1,980 A. H. Notley Do. "

PERLA 1,980 J. McGinty Do. "

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

18 Hongkong, 13th February, 1903.

PORLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG VIA MOJI, KOBE
AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR

PORTLAND OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Steamship Tons Captain To Sail

" INDRAPIRA " 4,899 A. E. Hollingsworth Feb. 28, 1903.

" INDRASANHA " 5,167 R. P. Craven Mar. 16 "

" INDRAVEILI " 4,899 W. E. Craven April 16 "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

1266c]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations. Steamers. Captains. Sailing Dates.

FOR TAMSWI " " DAIJIN MARU " T. Ogata SUNDAY, 15th February.

FOR ANPING " " MAJDZURU MARU " T. Saito WEDNESDAY, 18th February.

FOR TAMSWI " " DAIGI MARU " T. W. Groves SUNDAY, 22nd February.

FOR FOOCHOW " " ANPING MARU " J. Goto

* Via SWATOW and AMOY.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyor, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamswi to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEM KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage and further Information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

18 Hongkong, 11th February, 1903.

Shipping.**STEAMERS.**

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA,

REDUCED SALOON PAS-
SAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20. RETURN, \$36.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric

Light. First Class Accommodation.

rivalled Table. Duly qualif'd Surgeon carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903. [35c]

M. S. DOLLAR STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Company's Steamship

" ARAB."

Captain Gow, will be despatched as above on

TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.

This Steamer as Superior Accommodation

for First class Passengers and is fitted

throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1903. [17c]

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship

" GIBRALTAR."

Captain D. Morris, will be despatched for the

above Port, on or about THURSDAY, the 19th

February.

For Freight apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1903. [16c]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, and sailing through

Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship

" EMPIRE."

Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on THURSDAY, the 5th March,

at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for

Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber,

Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the

Electric light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon

are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of

passenger in the steamer of the Company have

electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBR, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1903. [17c]

REGULAR SERVICE

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND

MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

STEAM FOR

FIUME AND TRIESTE (DI EG)

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, RAN-

GOON, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN,

SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to the BRAZILS,

SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED

SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and

ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

" AUSTRIA."

Captain Colleddani, will be despatched as above

ON THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.

This steamer has capital accommodation for

passengers, Electric light, and carries a doctor.

For Information as to Passage and Freight

apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO.,

Agents.

Princes Building.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1903. [17c]

REGULAR SERVICE

YOKOHAMA AND KOBÉ

THE Company's Steamship

" NIPPON."

Captain Klausberger, will leave for the above

places on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, P.M

Gentlemen's
Outfitting
Department
Now Open.

28, Queen's Road
Opposite
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